

EVERY GERMAN ARMY BUT ONE IN FRANCE IS NOW FALLING BACK

Except for Division Attacking Verdun, the German Forces in France Are Retreating Before Onslaught of the Allied Armies.

SOME ARE NOW OUT OF FRANCE

From Present Indications Movement of Germans Was Planned to Reassemble Big Force, But This Seems to Be Stopped.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Except for the army which is attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to a French official report. From Nancy to Vosges, they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right Gen. Von Kluck and Gen. Von Buelow continue to retreat northeast before the French and British, even abandoning their defensive position on the river Aisne between Compiègne and Soissons.

Further west the German detachments that held Amiens moved northwestward to try and rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin. It is possible that all Germans in northwest France have done likewise; otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the center.

Another defensive position behind Rheims has been given up, and in the Argonne district a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Belmeuse, Triancourt. The Allies are pushing their advantage, and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into disaster by stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known to war.

On the right they are in a good position to continue the offensive if the men and horses are not too tired for further effort. They are based on a strong line running from Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country south of Argonne. While the allied left, composed largely of fresh troops with a heavy force of cavalry under General Pau, are wheeling around so as to drive Generals Von Kluck, and Von Buelow toward Ardennes and Luxembourg. Gen. Paul's army by a few more marches by Laferrière and Laon might cut communications between the retreating Germans and Belgium.

The British who yesterday took nearly all the crossings on the river Aisne, and captured many prisoners are now north of that river and are pushing an attack that will assist in forcing the Germans to evacuate Rheims. The center, somewhere between Chalons and Rheims, is making an effort to recapture the latter city, which would be one of the most popular victories that could be announced to the Frenchmen. Should these movements be crowned with success, Laon and Rheims will again fall into the hands of the allies. The Germans have only one line of communication with Germany—through Rethel—and even that might be cut. General Von Kluck is looking for reinforcements from Belgium, if they have not already reached him, and with these he might make another stand against his relentless pursuers.

The British war office issued a long dispatch today from Marshal Sir John French, covering more completely than any previous summaries the fighting from September 4 to September 10 inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report, the German swerve to the southeast of Paris was accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been so heavily engaged in the retreat from the Belgian frontier, could be ignored, and he proceeded with his plans of enveloping the main French army.

The new army which came out from Paris, however, upset this calculation, and with this flank threatened, the German general had to withdraw, a movement which has been continued up to the present.

General French paid a high compliment to the latest addition to the British army—the flying corps—and he also quotes a letter from the French commander, General Joffre, who congratulated him on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb throwing, but have confined themselves to gathering information about the enemy for the general staff.

This is the work that the military men always have said would prove

UNITED STATES IS WORKING FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Peace treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China—four countries with a combined population of more than two-thirds of the world—will be signed here at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The government attaches the highest importance to the signing of the new treaties because it believes that the peace of the United States will be made secure with 340,000,000 people. The pact provides that all disputes will be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation during the period of one year.

Says Austrians Not Defeated But Gaining Ground

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—Dr. Konstantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, made public the following cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs at Vienna:

"An attack initiated by our army on the 9th of September, near Lemberg, is now in full progress. It led to a battle which consists of a number of big engagements. Fighting goes on day and night with undiminished fierceness and great ardor. Although the Russians everywhere are very numerous and fight obstinately, the offensive movement of the Austrians steadily gains ground. News from the southeast theater of war shows we have crossed the river Drina into Serbia. The Serbians used this occasion to break into Srymia, the easternmost county of Slavonia, Hungary. Defensive measures have been organized on our side."

PACIFIC GERMANS ALSO FIGHTING

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The following official German communication was received tonight by Marconi wireless:

"A few German residents of Hubertsbohe, in the Bismarck archipelago in the Pacific ocean, are making heroic resistance against the invading forces, which are in command of the chief of the Australian navy. It is apparent from the reports appearing in the English newspapers concerning the engagements in the German colonies of Africa and from the lists of officers who have fallen in action that the Nigerian troops took part in the fighting in Kamerun (German West Africa)."

TO DELAY HOME RULE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Both the home rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills will be placed on the statute books this week. Announcing this in the house of commons Premier Asquith said that tomorrow he would introduce a bill providing that no steps would be taken to put either act in operation for a year at any event.

of greatest service in connection with the use of aeroplanes. In what conflicts they had with German aviators, British flying men, according to Field Marshal French, have established an individual ascendancy. He adds "something in the direction of the mastery of the air has already been established."

This is particularly gratifying to Britons as England was one of the last to go seriously into the development of aviation, and the government has been severely criticized for not giving it more encouragement.

French Artillery Drives Back German Right Wing

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The report of a German war correspondent with headquarters in the field, received here from Berlin, says that the German right wing was compelled to fall back from Paris because weakened by the French heavy artillery. Despite this, they captured guns and prisoners. The correspondent claims the German center is more than holding its own and that Upper Alsace is entirely cleared of allies.

The report says: "Toward the end of August the French endeavored to arrest the advance of the German troops through Belgium by attacking their forces at Epernay, on the German left wing at Metz and Saarburg. In these attacks the losses of the French and British were very heavy. The German right wing, composed of three corps, then attempted to outflank the allies by a movement to the left of Amiens, which movement was

successful and led to a rapid advance on Paris.

"Since September 5 there have been heavy engagements in many places. The attack on the Germans from the direction of Paris over the town of Crecy, department of Aisne, was successfully withstood by Field Marshal von Kluck. On the following days the attacks were renewed, this time with the support of the heavy French artillery. At the same time the French made an attack from Meaux and Montmirail. The result of this was to weaken the German right wing of three corps, which fell back, breaking, however, the French onslaught and taking fifty guns and four thousand prisoners."

A dispatch from Berlin says the German general staff announced on Sunday the launching of a campaign in the western theater of war, of which no details had been made known, and had led to a new engagement which so far is favorable to the Germans.

RUSSIANS HAVE CROSSED RIVER AND TAKEN TOLL

On the Austrian Front, the Czar's Men Pass Over the San and Capture 8,000 Prisoners and Much War Material and Supplies.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the Austrian front the Russian troops are crossing the San river. On taking a position near Rawaraska the Russian troops captured thirty cannon, and eight thousand prisoners, also enormous stores of war material, and provisions. The result of the pursuit of the enemy in that territory is still unknown."

"In the marshes of Belgorod the Russians found more Austrian batteries sunk in the mud, and abandoned during the retreat. The general army, while repulsing the desperate Austrian attack, captured at the moment our troops took the offensive, a great number of prisoners, and guns, the total number of which has not as yet been determined. General Brussiloff declares his troops gave proof of great energy, determination and bravery. The commanders of corps, he says, led their units with imperturbable coolness, snatching victory from the enemy on more than one occasion at critical moments."

General Brussiloff particularly commends the activity of the Bulgarian general, Radko Dimitrieff in fighting. On the right bank of the Dniester the Austrians were thrown back on Dorogobuzh, 55 miles east of Smolensk."

HEARS OF VICTORY

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—An official announcement received by the Russian embassy from Petrograd today is as follows:

"Complete victory on whole Austrian front. The Austrian northern army which was heavily reinforced by German troops, was pushed back against the river San, between the eighth and tenth of September. We took 24 guns, and 39,000 prisoners, 2,006 of which were officers and a great quantity of machine guns and war material. We are still pursuing the Austrian and German forces."

"The result of the great battle in Galicia, in which 2,100,000 men on both sides took part, and which lasted for 17 days, has now resulted in complete victory for our forces."

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—A Reuters dispatch from Rome quotes La Giornale D'Italia as saying: "Austria has removed her first line of troops from the Italian frontier, especially the frontier riflemen. Alpine sharpshooters are needed against the Russians, but Austria is prepared to defend the frontier with gendarmes, reservists, members of landsturm and landwehr. Besides they have cut entrenchments eight feet wide and ten feet deep."

"The possible landing of Italians at Trieste, which is unfortified, has been provided against by entrenchments on Campo Marso hill which overlooks the town, and by block-houses around the Gulf of Trieste. The remainder of the coast of Istria, and Dalmatia has been mined."

"The Moors are becoming troublesome all along the coast," says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Gibraltar. "French and Spanish warships are proceeding to Morocco, and for six days fighting has been in progress in the neighborhood of Tetuan." Spanish troops have taken Kudia, and Bujaail after stubborn resistance. Thousands of persons from Tangiers are continuously arriving at Algiers, fearing Moorish aggression.

Hat Day! Hat Day; Ditch that straw. It has no place in a fall or winter wardrobe.

HARRIMAN SEES NO JUSTICE FOR WORKING MAN

Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission He Tells How Laboring Class of Los Angeles Is Deprived of Rights.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—Job Harriman took the witness stand amid a storm of hisses and applause at the federal industrial relations commission hearing today and told why he thinks the workmen of Los Angeles have not obtained legal justice in the last four years.

Chief among the assertions made by Harriman were:

Employers forced an anti-picketing ordinance through the city council during the strike of 1910 and citizens later were refused their legal right to vote it out of existence. Local police are tools of capital who frequently perjure themselves to obtain convictions in cases involving labor troubles.

The jury system which permits only taxpayers to serve, is rigidly enforced when strikes are on, making it difficult for workmen to obtain justice.

Court officials are on too familiar terms with venemore men who are called frequently. The power of injunctions has been used to hinder union men from using legitimate means such as talking to non-union workers, to win their contentions.

The personnel of the local police force is no worse than that of any other city, Mr. Harriman said, but they must take orders and obey them. He dealt at length with a riot which took place in a public park here last Christmas at a meeting to devise means for obtaining work for the unemployed.

One man was shot and killed by an officer, and scores injured in the trouble which started when the police charged the crowd. Thirty men were arrested and convicted and still in jail. The man who did the shooting was not detained.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

Extended List Is Made Public in Berlin

BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London.—The most extended list of German casualties yet published has been made public here. It comprises 784 killed, 2,190 wounded, and 418 missing. The total of all published losses to date is 4,184 killed, 15,985 wounded and 5,670 missing.

Commercial Councilor Fedor of Berlin has promised five hundred marks (\$125) to the first Zeppelin which throws successively 8 bombs on English soil.

CENTRAL AFRICA WAR STRICKEN

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Reports of fighting between British and German forces in Central Africa are regarded in diplomatic circles as having significance far beyond that of a local struggle in that savage and remote quarter. It is looked upon as a final test of rival policies—the German plan of establishing her most extensive colony in Africa and the British policy of linking together the vast territory of Southern Africa with the equally large possessions of Northern Africa.

FRENCH REPORT SHOWS TOWNS AGAIN TAKEN

French Troops Have Reoccupied Amiens, Which Was Abandoned by the Germans, Who Are Making Stand on River Aisne.

FORTS OF TROYON ARE RELIEVED

These Fortresses Had Been Stubbornly Attacked Time and Time Again by Germans During Last Few Days with Great Loss.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A French official statement tonight says that the French troops have re-occupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but the Germans are making a stand on the river Aisne.

The statement follows: "On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guard and even the main body of the enemy. Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces. The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the river Aisne."

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest, and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and Meuse, he continues to retire. On our right wing we have succeeded in relieving the forts of Troyon, which had been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is 12 miles southeast of Verdun.)"

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans. The morale and sanitary condition of our armies continue excellent."

The unrelenting pursuit of the rapidly retreating German armies by the British and French forces continued today with extraordinary vigor according to French news.

Despite the great numbers composing their various armies which operated together against the allies, the German withdrawing movement is being carried out with great rapidity and cleverness. The main body appears to be approaching the Belgian frontier, while the German left wing is seemingly gaining shelter in German Lorraine.

So far as known the fleeing invaders, who after wonderful forced marches into France, made such a stern attempt to break through solid lines of allies defending Paris, have abandoned more than sixty cannon of various calibre and thirty machine guns because their exhausted horses are unable to drag them fast enough to keep up even with the foot weary infantry. Enormous amounts of ammunition and war stores were also left on the route of the Germans which is through a difficult and marshy country and rendered almost impossible in some places by heavy rains the last few days, and which threaten to continue.

The allies, on the other hand, it is asserted, display no signs of fatigue. They are represented as stirred by unexpectedly great victories to such a state of elation that they are able to keep close on the heels of the retreating enemy, harassing them day and night, cutting off detachments and attempting to interpose between them and the frontier.

In the opinion of the best military observers here, the German army under the command of Crown Prince Frederick William is in a critical position. The French have driven the Germans from their positions north of Rheims, and threaten his line of retreat to the west of the Argonne region, and it is felt that he is liable to be surrounded and forced to capitulate. This would result in breaking the German host in two.

The alternative before the crown prince would be to try to force his way through south of Verdun, a desperate expedient in view of the imposing array of forts at this point.

Exchange Congratulations

BORDEAUX, Sept. 14.—President Poincaré and King Albert exchanged congratulatory telegrams. In a message (Continued on Page Seven)

PROGRESSIVES TAKE COURAGEOUS STAND

State Candidates Issue Statement Declaring That They Will Make Cleanest Campaign on Principles of Their Party—There Will Be No Alliance and No Compromise with Political Opponents.

The following straightforward declarations of the progressive candidates for governor, senator and attorney general, the latter, also the progressive state chairman, should set at rest the rumors which have been recently circulated through the state that the progressives had made a combine with the republicans, thus surrendering their principles for pelf.

As a matter of fact, the progressives are prepared to make a vigorous statewide campaign during which every town and hamlet in the state will be

visited. State offices have been opened and the slogan of the campaign will be PROGRESS, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY.

The speaking campaign will start early next week and as the men and women of Arizona come into contact with the loyal men who are making this fight for clean government, the character and ability of these candidates is bound to win to them thousands of voters who have previously affiliated with the old machine, boss-driven parties.

Statement by Chairman Alexander

To the Editor of The Arizona Republican:

My attention has been called to an article which recently appeared in the Tucson Citizen stating, in effect, that negotiations were being had in Phoenix between members of the progressive and republican parties with the purpose of effecting a settlement of the differences between said parties and placing in the field a compromise ticket at the coming election to oppose the democratic ticket and that Dr. Nelson and Mr. Young, candidates respectively for senator and governor on the progressive ticket were about to withdraw as candidates on the progressive ticket.

The article is news to me for I know of no such negotiations going on or being considered by any candidate on the state progressive state ticket. The fact is, both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Young have for some days past been busily engaged in arranging a speaking itinerary preparatory to campaigning the state for themselves as well as for the other candidates on the progressive ticket. Both Dr. Nelson as candidate for senator and Mr. Young as candidate for governor, as well as myself as the candidate on the progressive ticket,

for attorney general propose to continue as candidates on the progressive ticket until the polls are closed on the evening of November 3 next and intend to, and will stump the state energetically and thoroughly for the progressive party.

Some time ago there was a disposition on the part of the progressives to join the republicans in putting into the field a genuine, non-partisan state ticket in order to redeem the state from the present inefficient and extravagant administration of its affairs, but the republicans, considering their party name of more importance than the welfare of the state, declined to assist in such a movement.

The progressive ticket is composed of competent and honorable men who present their claims for the offices they seek, to the voters of the state in a clean, clear and honest manner. As state chairman of the progressive party, I wish to say emphatically that every candidate on the progressive ticket will remain and battle for the success of the party until the last gun of the campaign is fired.

J. L. B. ALEXANDER, State Chairman, Progressive Party.

Dr. J. B. Nelson

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 14.

To the People of Arizona:

"Having been nominated by the progressive party of Arizona for the position of United States senator, I purpose to make a positive and determined campaign for success."

"I do not believe in amalgamation with any party or parts of parties, but believe in fighting a clear, clean and earnest campaign, straight along the lines of progressive principles, because I am thoroughly convinced of their complete justice."

"I believe in the honesty, the integrity and justice of the progressive party platform and stand as determinedly on those lines as that great champion of the common people of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and purpose if elected, to take dictation in my official work from no special interests, political clique or combine of whatsoever name or nature, but to act always in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people of Arizona."

"I am going into this fight absolutely unfettered and in no sense controlled by any one and therefore purpose to use my entire energy and influence for the upbuilding of Arizona and the interests of her people at large."

"I most certainly favor the industrial plank in the progressive party platform, because I am first, last and always a member of the laboring class, having practically worked at everything in the way of labor in the west, from taking care of sheep and cattle on the plains of Nevada, working in saw mills, on the farms and in the mines of Nevada and Arizona, and by self-effort gained my present education, never having seen the inside of a district school until I taught one. I know what it requires to get an education by self-effort and having surmounted and conquered every obstacle put in my way from early childhood, I feel justified in saying that if I can accomplish things for myself I can also accomplish things of consequence for the voters of our great and glorious state."

"J. B. NELSON, Progressive Candidate for United States Senator."

Geo. U. Young

To the People of Arizona:

Influential friends have advised me to make a statement regarding my candidacy for the governorship of Arizona.

This statement is advised because of the many misleading editorials and other wrong statements daily made by many papers throughout Arizona, that I have withdrawn from this contest or that I intend to withdraw.

All honest and informed men and women know that my entering this contest was not of my own choosing or desire and no personal selfish motive of any kind is the basis of my candidacy.

Those knowing me intimately, know that when once I undertake anything, I can be neither bluffed nor bought, if I believe in the sacredness of the principle I represent, whether or not I assume the fight on my own initiative or at the solicitation of others of pure intent.

Men of wisdom know there is nothing in a party name, and lovers of this great republic must now see if they ever can see that the permanency of our democracy depends upon greater efficiency and economy.

It is for these principles in the government of Arizona I stand, and for which I have long politically fought.

People of wisdom also know where right is concerned, any compromise is fatal and it is upon this theory, I am content to rise or fall. Therefore, any rumors that I have compromised or that I have resigned, are and will be false, for providence permitting, I intend making this campaign if I receive but one vote November 3rd.

It is for the best I shall strive. Politics should be of no moment to the people of Arizona at this time for capital is vanishing from the state, labor stands helpless, wasted and confused by the more than weak governmental logic, industriously peddled by political trimmers with the result that the greatest, grandest and richest province in this great American commonwealth, which we love as Arizona, lies prostrate, with one man working where a hundred should be employed, and with wives and children daily denying of themselves the absolute necessities of life, when they should be breathing the air of plenty and daily smiling the smile of sweet content, a just God intended should be their portion.

GEORGE U. YOUNG, Candidate for Governor on the Progressive Ticket.

WOULD REOPEN RATE CASE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Contending that they face unprecedented conditions aggravated by European war, the eastern railroads informally notified the interstate commerce commission of their intention to ask for a reopening of the advance rate case, in which a petition for a general increase of five per cent, on freight rates was denied. When the petition will be filed or the probable scope of its appeal has not been indicated.

Say Russians Captured 180,000 Austrian Soldiers

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that telegraphic advices have been received from Petrograd to the effect that the seventeen days of battle of the Russians against the Austro-German forces ended with the following results:

"Prisoners taken, 180,000; field guns captured, 450; fortress artillery captured, 1,000 pieces; transport wagons

taken, 4,000; aeroplanes captured, 7." A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages received in Copenhagen admit the chief Austrian army suffered absolute defeat, but claim it is retiring in good order. "Gen. von Ruffenberg's army," the correspondent continued, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

Mrs. Wilson's Dying Wish Is Now To Be Fulfilled

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that congress abolish the alley slums of the national capital was fulfilled when the house passed the senate bill prohibiting the use of dwelling houses in Washington alleys four years after the date of the legislation. The bill now goes to the president for his signature. A few hours before Mrs. Wilson

died she told the president that she would "go away happier" if she knew the alleys and slums would be wiped out. Word was sent to the Capitol, and the house district committee promptly reported a bill carrying a large appropriation for clearing the slums. The bill did not pass because of constitutional objections, but the senate passed a bill carrying out the old act, the house accepting the substitute.